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No American stationed in Laos has ever been killed in ground combat operations.

The fact that this was not true was upsetting, even though it was later explained the President had been unaware of the death of an army captain under "combat conditions." What was really disturbing to me, however, was the administration's refusal to disclose the deaths of 25 other Americans who were killed in the line of duty in Laos.

Mr. Speaker, an American is just as dead, just as much a casualty of war, and no less a patriot, whether he is struck by an enemy shell 10 miles behind the lines or on the battlefield itself; whether he is wearing military or civilian garb; whether his duty is to fire a rifle or help the local residents plant rice.

Nevertheless, the administration chooses to make these artificial distinctions to legitimize its policies. This is a rather gratuitous if not downright contemptuous gesture to the deceased American and their families. It also chooses to rely on actions of prior administrations for justification in Laos today, not recognizing that precisely those actions have been questioned repeatedly and cohesively in the case of Vietnam.

The administration's clandestine acceleration of military activity in Laos at the same time it publicly espouses a doctrine of reduction in our foreign military commitments has widened the credibility gap in this country.

Under these circumstances, Congress in general, and its foreign affairs committees in particular, must see that the President adheres to his pledge not to further extend our military obligations abroad without congressional approval. The President must also be pressed to treat his call for the reconvening of the Geneva Convention on Laos as more than mere rhetoric. Finally, Congress must exert pressure on the administration to negotiate a political settlement in Southeast Asia which, we should by now understand, will not yield to military firepower.

We can no longer sit passively by and let our blood and spirit be drained in a struggle we do not understand and sometimes out of fear or guilt do not want to understand.

If we do not snap out of our acquiescence now, we may not get another chance.

ALLAN HANCOCK COLLEGE, SANTA MARIA, CALIF., APPRECIATION WEEK

(Mr. TEAGUE of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD I include the following proclamations setting aside March 9-15, 1970, as Allan Hancock College Appreciation Week:

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, Allan Hancock College this year embarks on its 50th year of outstanding service in the field of education, having first offered academic courses in 1920 as Santa Maria Junior College with six students en-

rolled in its Letters and Science Program, and

Whereas, the college under this name with ever increasing quality in instruction and curriculum until 1954 when with an enrollment of 254 students it was renamed "Allan Hancock College" in honor of its leading benefactor G. Allan Hancock, and

Whereas, the college in 1957 embarked on a special program designed to meet the educational needs of thousands of our nation's servicemen then being assigned to a new and important space facility which was to become Vandenberg Air Force Base; this program having graduated more than 1,200 base personnel, and extended as far as Johnston Island, and

Whereas, Allan Hancock College is noted throughout the United States for its high academic standards, outstanding record in intercollegiate athletics, innovative vocational training programs, and a fine arts program of such high quality that it has been acclaimed nationally by outstanding theatrical personalities.

Now, therefore, I, George S. Hobbs, Jr., as Mayor of the City of Santa Maria, and as a 1939 graduate of the aforementioned college, remembering the time spent there as some of the most cherished days of my life, commend Allan Hancock College for its outstanding contribution to this and surrounding communities during the past half-century and proclaim March 9 through 15, 1970 as "Allan Hancock College Appreciation Week," and urge all citizens to join with the college in celebrating to show that we are happy that it is here to enrich our lives.

It witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City of Santa Maria to be affixed hereto on this 17th day of February, 1970.

GEORGE S. HOBBS, JR.,
Mayor.

PROCLAIMING MARCH 9-15 ALLAN HANCOCK COLLEGE APPRECIATION WEEK

Whereas, Allan Hancock College is a community college serving the educational needs of more than 100,000 California citizens in the Lompoc, Santa Maria and central coast area of this state; and

Whereas, Allan Hancock College began offering academic courses in 1920 as a Junior College with six students enrolled in its Letters and Science Program; and

Whereas, the college continued to progress in terms of quality of instruction and curriculum until 1954 when it had 254 students enrolled and was renamed "Allan Hancock College" in honor of the great California benefactor and philanthropist G. Allan Hancock; and

Whereas, the college is noted for its high academic standards, outstanding record in intercollegiate athletics, innovative vocational training programs; and

Whereas, the college designed and produced a fine arts program of such high quality that it has been acclaimed nationally by outstanding theatrical personalities such as Director Alvin Krauss and stage performers Helen Hayes and Irene Dunne; and

Whereas, the college in 1957 embarked on a special program designed to meet the educational needs of thousands of our nation's servicemen being assigned to a new and important space facility which was to become known as Vandenberg Air Force Base; and

Whereas, the special Vandenberg Division has graduated more than 1,200 base personnel and has now expanded to the extent that it is serving our nation's civilian and military personnel stationed on Johnston Island almost halfway around the earth from California; and

Whereas, the college is often used as an illustration of a fine community college with high academic standards, outstanding sports teams, innovative vocational training pro-

grams and a student body which sees college enrollment as a serious responsibility and, therefore, conducts itself in a mature manner while in quest of knowledge and understanding; and

Whereas, Allan Hancock College this year embarks on its 50th year of outstanding service in the field of education.

Now, therefore, the City Council of the City of Lompoc commends Allan Hancock College for its outstanding contributions to the peoples of California during the past half-century and proclaims March 9-15, 1970 "Allan Hancock College Appreciation Week."

ROBERT D. MACCLURE,
Mayor, City of Lompoc, Calif.

POINTS OF REBELLION—REVIEW OF THE FIRST THIRD OF JUSTICE DOUGLAS' BOOK

(Mr. SCOTT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, there are a number of reasons for us to question the fitness of Mr. Justice Douglas to continue to sit on the Supreme Court and perhaps we should question him on all of these. However, at this time I would like to review the first third of his book "Points of Rebellion" and mention a few excerpts from it.

The book starts out with a reference to the constitutional protection which surrounds a citizen's belief and states how wonderful it is to live in a land where even a riot may be tolerated.

The author then goes on as follows: He gives a discussion of the alleged historic practice of police in breaking up gatherings of minority groups out of favor with the Establishment and charging them with "disorderly conduct" and "breach of the peace";

He states that lawful assembly often boils over into unlawful conduct because of people's emotions and irrational behavior, but blames this in part on the police arm of the Establishment saying:

A speaker who resists arrest is acting as a free man. The police do not have carte blanche to interfere with his freedom.

A reference to national insecurity in international relations:

We have become virtually paranoid. The world is filled with dangerous people. Every trouble maker across the globe is a communist.

He indicates:

Domestic issues also have aroused people as seldom before. The release of the Blacks from the residual institutions of slavery has filled many white communities with fear.

A discussion of the corporation state and its desire "to convert all the riches of the earth into dollars" and "to produce climates of conformity that make any competing idea practically un-American."

He speaks of dilution of free speech:

Although the First Amendment says that Congress shall make "no law" abridging freedom of speech and press, this has been construed to mean that Congress may make "some laws" that abridge that freedom.

He states:

Our colleges and universities reflect primarily the interests of the Establishment